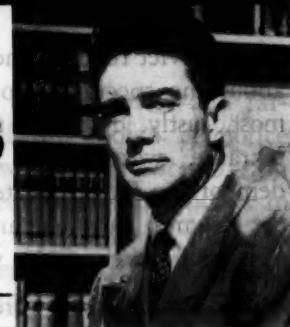


THE

# Dan Smoot Report

SAN FRANCISCO STATE COLLEGE LIBRARY  
SOCIAL SCIENCE & BUSINESS LIBRARY  
1600 HOLLOWAY AVENUE  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA



Vol. 7, No. 24

(Broadcast 306)

June 12, 1961

Dallas, Texas

DAN SMOOTH

## INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT—PART I

On May 30, 1961, President Kennedy departed for Europe and a summit meeting with Khrushchev. For one full week, intelligent Americans cringed with embarrassment at the semi-literate juvenility of the American press reporting the expensive circus. *The Dallas Morning News* likened Kennedy to the 'new neighborhood kid' going, 'with his dukes up' to meet the old neighborhood bully, Khrushchev. James Reston of *The New York Times* told about how President Kennedy, at Vienna,

" . . . greeted Khrushchev warmly . . . running down the steps of the United States Embassy residence to meet him."

Virtually all American newspapers featured innumerable pictures of "Jackie" Kennedy nuzzled by horses and ogled by Khrushchev, while, generally, "enchanting," "captivating," "flooring," "bowling over," and otherwise making profound impressions upon the total population of western Europe.

America has been thoroughly disgraced in the eyes of the world in recent years—a worldwide series of anti-American demonstrations in 1958, which included the murdering of American citizens in Iraq and hoodlums spitting on our Vice President in South America; violent Japanese demonstrations against our President in 1960; and in 1961, because of the shameful Cuban fiasco, officials of Latin American governments publicly calling us "North American idiots." So, many Americans were probably soothed to read about our young President and his beautiful wife being lionized in Europe. They want their President to be a hero; and the grand tour helped them forget Cuba; helped them forget that Kennedy as a candidate, had criticized the kind of grandstand diplomacy he was now conducting.

All Americans who know anything about the general history of the monstrous tyranny which

THE DAN SMOOTH REPORT, a magazine edited and published weekly by Dan Smoot, mailing address P.O. Box 9538, Lakewood Station, Dallas 14, Texas, Telephone TAYlor 4-8683 (Office Address: 6441 Gaston Avenue). Subscription rates: \$10.00 a year, \$6.00 for 6 months, \$3.00 for 3 months, \$18.00 for two years. For first class mail \$12.00 a year by airmail (including APO and FPO) \$14.00 a year. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for \$1.00; 50 for \$5.50; 100 for \$10.00—each price for bulk mailing to one person.

Copyright by Dan Smoot, 1961. Second class mail privileges authorized at Dallas, Texas.

No reproduction permitted.

is the Soviet regime, and who know even a little about the specific history of Khrushchev whose most justly deserved title is 'butcher of the Ukraine,' were sick at heart that another President of the United States was paying homage to the Kremlin gangsters and building up their prestige in the eyes of the world.

Many Americans were worried about the concessions that our inexperienced and naive President would make to the callous overlord of the communist world — remembering, as they must, that Presidents Roosevelt, Truman, and Eisenhower never met Soviet leaders without conceding something tragically detrimental to the interests of America.

**T**here was much reason for Americans to be ashamed that an American President was once again going abroad with warm greetings, and jokes, for people who should be barred from all decent human society; but, basically, there was much more reason to worry about government policy makers who were *not* making headlines.

While the grand tour of Jack and Jackie, providing froth and frivolity and a handsome jutting of chins, captured the world's attention, the real government of the United States — the invisible government — had just met quietly in the Soviet Union to decide, without fanfare, what American governmental policy will be in the months and years ahead.

**O**n May 12, 1961, Dr. Philip E. Mosely, Director of Studies of the Council on Foreign Relations, announced that,

**"prominent Soviet and American citizens will hold a week-long unofficial conference on Soviet-American relations in the Soviet Union, beginning May 22."**

**D**r. Mosely, a co-chairman of the American group, said that the State Department had approved the meeting but that the Americans involved would go as "private citizens" and would express their own views.

*The New York Times'* news story on Dr. Mosely's announcement (May 13, 1961) said:

"The importance attached by the Soviet Union to the meeting appears to be suggested by the fact that the Soviet group will include three members of the communist party's Central Committee . . . and one candidate member of that body.

"The meeting, to be held in the town of Nizhnyaya Oreanda, in the Crimea, will follow the pattern of a similar unofficial meeting, in which many of the same persons participated, at Dartmouth College last fall. The meetings will take place in private and there are no plans to issue an agreed statement on the subjects discussed. . . .

"The topics to be discussed include disarmament and the guaranteeing of international peace, the role of the United Nations in strengthening international security, the role of advanced nations in aiding under-developed countries, and the prospects for peaceful and improving Soviet-United States relations.

"The Dartmouth conference last fall and the scheduled Crimean conference originated from a suggestion made by Norman Cousins, editor of *The Saturday Review* and co-chairman of the American group going to the Crimea, when he visited the Soviet Union a year and a half ago. . . .

"Mr. Cousins and Dr. Mosely formed a small American group early last year to organize the conferences. It received financial support from the Ford Foundation for the Dartmouth conference and for travel costs to the Crimean meeting. This group selected the American representatives for the two meetings.

"Among those who participated in the Dartmouth conference were several who have since taken high posts in the Kennedy Administration, including Dr. Walt W. Rostow, now an assistant to President Kennedy, and George F. Kennan, now United States Ambassador to Yugoslavia . . . ."

**T**he head of the Soviet delegation to the Council on Foreign Relations meeting in the Soviet Union, May 22, 1961, was Alekesander Y. Korneichuk, a close personal friend of Khrushchev. The American citizens scheduled to attend included, besides Dr. Mosely and Mr. Cousins:

*Marian Anderson*, the singer; *Dean Erwin N. Griswold*, of the Harvard Law School; *Dr. Arthur Larson* (former assistant to, and ghost writer for,

President Eisenhower, often called "Mr. Modern Republican," because the political philosophy which he espoused was precisely the philosophy adopted by Eisenhower) now Director of the World Rule of Law Center at Duke University, where his full-time preoccupation is propagandizing for repeal of the Connally Reservation so that the World Court can take jurisdiction over American affairs; *Gabriel Hauge*, former economic adviser to President Eisenhower and now an executive of the Manufacturers Trust Company; *Dr. Margaret Mead*, a widely known anthropologist whose name (like that of Norman Cousins) has been associated with communist front activities in the United States; *Dr. A. William Loos*, Director of the Church Peace Union; *Stuart Chase*, American author notable for his pro-socialist, anti-anti-communist attitudes; *William Benton*, former U. S. Senator, also well-known as a pro-socialist, anti-anti-communist, now chairman of the Board of *Encyclopedia Britannica*; *Dr. George Fisher*, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; *Professor Paul M. Doty, Jr.*, of Harvard's Chemistry Department; *Professor Lloyd Reynolds*, Yale University economist; *Professor Louis B. Sohn* of the Harvard Law School; *Dr. Joseph E. Johnson*, an old friend and former associate of Alger Hiss in the State Department, who succeeded Hiss as President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and still holds that position; *Professor Robert R. Bowie*, former head of the State Department's Policy Planning Staff (a job which Hiss also held at one time), now Director of the Center for International Affairs at Harvard.

These individuals, operating at the largess of tax-exempt foundations and with official sanction of the State Department, but without official responsibility, meet with Khrushchev's friends and henchmen in the Soviet Union and make secret agreements concerning policies of the United States government. More than that — because of their influence in American opinion-forming institutions — propaganda in support of their decisions will be filtered into the thinking of the American people and of American congressmen

and senators.

To get an inkling of how complete and far-reaching the influence of this crowd is, notice that William Benton now controls *Encyclopedia Britannica*, a standard set of reference books in homes, schools, colleges, and libraries throughout America. *Britannica* earned this respect many years ago when it was reliable and factual. Taken over by internationalist left-wingers in recent years, *Britannica* subtly changes with each new edition. It is a revealing experience to compare articles in *Britannica* of forty years ago and in *Britannica's* most recent edition, on such topics as "democracy," "socialism," "communism," and so on.

In short, the ruling members of the Council on Foreign Relations constitute the invisible government of the United States: they are the people who actually set the major policies of the government.

Every American Secretary of State since Cordell Hull (except James Byrnes) has been a member of the Council on Foreign Relations. Practically all of the key "advisers" to President Roosevelt, during his last two administrations, to Presidents Truman and Eisenhower throughout their terms of office, and now to President Kennedy were, or are, members of the Council. Practically every policy-forming job in the State Department (and many in the Treasury, Commerce, Labor, Defense and Justice Departments) has for years been held by a member of the Council on Foreign Relations.

The Council directly, or through other organizations with which it has interlocking directorates and membership and contributors, has actually selected most of the cabinet officers of the United States Government during the past quarter of a century.

## History of the Council

Creation of the Council on Foreign Relations resulted from the failure of Woodrow Wilson to establish a world government, and make America

a part of it, at the close of World War I.

Having been reelected President in 1916 on his promise to keep America out of the European War, Wilson succumbed to the pressure of his chief adviser, Colonel Edward M. House, and plunged America into that war. House first persuaded Wilson that the way to end wars was to create a world federation of nations. Wilson publicly endorsed the idea of world government in a speech which he made on May 27, 1916, to the League to Enforce Peace.

**O**n April 6, 1917, the United States declared war on Germany. In September of that year, Wilson (at the urging of Colonel House) appointed a committee of intellectuals (the first President's Brain Trust) to formulate peace terms and draw up a charter for world government. This committee, with House in charge, consisted of about 150 college professors, graduate students, lawyers, economists, writers, and so on. Among them were men whose names are still familiar to Americans in the 1960's; Walter Lippmann (columnist); Norman Thomas (head of the American socialist party); Allen Dulles (now head of C.I.A.); John Foster Dulles (late Secretary of State); Christian A. Herter (former Secretary of State).

These eager young intellectuals around Wilson, under the clear eyes of crafty Colonel House, drew up their charter for world government (League of Nations Covenant) and prepared for the brave new socialist one-world to follow World War I. But things went sour at the Paris Peace Conference. They soured even more when patriots in the United States Senate found out what was being planned and made quite plain that the Senate would not authorize United States membership in the world federation thing.

**B**itter with disappointment but not willing to give up, Colonel House called together in Paris, France, a group of his most dedicated young intellectuals — among them John Foster and Allen Dulles, Christian A. Herter, and Tasker H. Bliss, and arranged a dinner meeting with them and with a group of like-minded Englishmen at the

Majestic Hotel, Paris, on May 19, 1919. The group formally agreed to form an organization "for the study of international affairs."

The American group came home from Paris and formed The Council on Foreign Relations, which was incorporated in 1921.

The Council did not amount to a great deal until 1927, when the Rockefeller family (through the various Rockefeller Foundations and Funds) began to pour money into it. Before long the Carnegie Foundations (and later Ford) began to finance the Council.

In 1929, the Council (largely with Rockefeller gifts) acquired its present headquarters property: The Harold Pratt House, 58 East 86th Street, New York City.

In 1939, the Council began taking over the American State Department.

**S**hortly after the start of World War II, in September, 1939, Hamilton Fish Armstrong and Walter H. Mallory of the Council on Foreign Relations visited the State Department to offer the services of the Council. It was agreed that the Council would undertake work in certain fields without any formal assignment of responsibility. The Council formed four general groups — Security and Armaments Problems, Economic and Financial Problems, Political Problems, and Territorial Problems.

The Rockefeller Foundation agreed to finance, through grants, the operation of this plan.

**I**n February, 1941, the Council on Foreign Relations' relationship with the State Department changed. The State Department created the Division of Special Research, which was divided into Economic, Security, Political, and Territorial sections. Leo Pasvolsky, of the Council, was appointed Director of this Division. Within a very short time, members of the Council on Foreign Relations dominated this new Division in the State Department.

During 1942, the State Department set up the Advisory Committee on Postwar Foreign Policy.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull was chairman. The following members of the Council on Foreign Relations were on this Committee: Under Secretary of State Sumner Wells (Vice-Chairman), Dr. Leo Pasvolsky (Executive Officer); Hamilton Fish Armstrong, Isaiah Bowman, Benjamin V. Cohen, Norman H. Davis, and James T. Shotwell.

Other members of the Council also found positions in the State Department: Philip E. Mosely, Walter R. Sharp, and Grayson Kirk, among others.

The crowning moment of achievement for the Council came in 1945, when over 40 members of the United States Delegation to the organizational meeting of the United Nations (where the United Nations Charter was written) were members of the Council. Among them: Alger Hiss, Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Leo Pasvolsky, John Foster Dulles, John J. McCloy, Julius C. Holmes, Nelson A. Rockefeller, Adlai Stevenson, Joseph E. Johnson, Ralph J. Bunche, Clark M. Eichelberger, and Thomas K. Finletter.

By 1948-1949, the membership list of the Council on Foreign Relations looked like a directory of the political, intellectual, financial, and military leaders of America: Dean Acheson, Gerald F. Beal, Elliott V. Bell, William Benton, Adolf A. Berle, Percival F. Brundage, McGeorge Bundy, Ellsworth Bunker, Lauchlin Currie, Arthur H. Dean, William Diebold, Jr., C. Douglas Dillon, Lewis W. Douglas, William H. Draper, Jr., Dwight D. Eisenhower, Artemus L. Gates, Michael A. Heilperin, Eric Johnston, Arthur Bliss Lane, Paul V. McNutt, Robert P. Patterson, James B. Reston, Nelson Rockefeller, David Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller, III, Elmo Roper, David Sarnoff, Hans Christian Sonne, Arthur Hays Sulzberger, George W. Ball, Robert Woods Bliss, David K. E. Bruce, Marquis Childs, Will L. Clayton, Ralph E. Flanders, Marion B. Folsom, John Kenneth Galbraith, Christian A. Herter, Paul G. Hoffman, Herbert Hoover, George F. Kennan, James M. Landis, Owen Lattimore, General Lyman L. Lemnitzer, David E. Lilienthal, Paul H. Nitze, J. Robert Oppenheimer, Milo Perkins,

Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., H. Alexander Smith, General Carl Spaatz, Robert G. Sproul, General Maxwell D. Taylor, Edward Weeks, Norman Cousins.

By 1960, the names of the following U.S. Senators could be found on the membership lists of the Council on Foreign Relations: Clifford P. Case, Hubert Humphrey, W. Stuart Symington.

Some of the officials of the Council on Foreign Relations are: John J. McCloy, Chairman of the Board; Henry M. Wriston, President; Frank Altschul, Vice-President and Secretary; David Rockefeller, Vice-President; Elliott V. Bell, Treasurer.

Allen W. Dulles was a member of the Board of Directors from 1927 to 1960 when he retired. Among the present Board of Directors are: John J. McCloy (since 1953), David Rockefeller (1949-), Adlai Stevenson (1958-), Henry M. Wriston (1943-), Thomas K. Finletter (1944-), Lewis W. Douglas (1940-), Arthur H. Dean (1955-).

In this *Report* last week ("We Have Been Wristonized"), we indicated the controlling influence which the Council on Foreign Relations has had on the American State Department: we quoted Senator Prescott Bush's boast that Henry Wriston (president of the Council) had "wristonized" the Department.

Senator Bush was not exaggerating. He could have said that the United States government has been 'wristonized.' Here, for example, are some of the members of the Council on Foreign Relations who presently hold positions in the United States Government: *John F. Kennedy*, President; *Dean Rusk*, Secretary of State; *Douglas Dillon*, Secretary of the Treasury; *Adlai Stevenson*, United Nations Ambassador; *Allen W. Dulles*, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency; *Chester Bowles*, Under Secretary of State; *W. Averell Harriman*, Ambassador at large; *John J. McCloy*, Disarmament Administrator; *General Lyman L. Lemnitzer*, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; *John Kenneth Galbraith*, Ambassador to India; *Edward R. Murrow*, Head of United States Information

Agency; *G. Frederick Reinhardt*, Ambassador to Italy; *David K. E. Bruce*, Ambassador to United Kingdom; *Livingston T. Merchant*, Ambassador to Canada; *Lt. General James M. Gavin*, Ambassador to France; *George F. Kennan*, Ambassador to Yugoslavia; *Julius C. Holmes*, Ambassador to Iran; *Arthur H. Dean*, head of the United States Delegation to Geneva Disarmament Conference; *Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr.*, Special White House Assistant; *Edwin O. Reischauer*, Ambassador to Japan; *Thomas K. Finletter*, Ambassador to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development; *George C. McGhee*, Assistant Secretary of State for Policy Planning; *Henry R. Labouisse*, Director of International Cooperation Administration; *George W. Ball*, Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs; *McGeorge Bundy*, Special Assistant for National Security; *Paul H. Nitze*, Assistant Secretary of Defense; *Adolf A. Berle*, Chairman, InterDepartmental Committee on Latin America; *Charles E. Boblen*, Assistant Secretary of State.

The names listed do not, by any means, constitute a complete roster of all Council members who are in the Congress or hold important jobs in the Administration. The Council does not publicize organizational and membership information about itself. The information in this *Report* was gleaned from the Council's own annual reports (which are rather difficult to come by and the most recent of which in our files is for the 1958-1959 fiscal year), and from various newspaper stories which identified prominent people as members of the Council on Foreign Relations.

An idea of the over-all accomplishment of the Council can be found in its Annual Report for 1958-1959. Beginning on page 5 of that Report is a speech by Walter H. Mallory, who was retiring after 32 years as Executive Director of the Council. Speaking to the Board of Directors of the Council at a small dinner in his honor on May 21, 1959, Mr. Mallory said:

"When I cast my mind back to 1927, the year that I first joined the Council, it seems little short of a miracle that that organization could

have taken root in those days. You will remember that the United States had decided not to join the League of Nations . . . On the domestic front, the budget was extremely small, taxes were light . . . and we didn't even recognize the Russians. What could there possibly be for a Council on Foreign Relations to do?

"Well, there were a few men who did not feel content with that comfortable isolationist climate. They thought the United States had an important role to play in the world and they resolved to try to find out what that role ought to be. Some of those men are present this evening."

## Council Operations

The Council is actually a small organization — its membership restricted to 700 resident members (American citizens whose residences or places of business are within 50 miles of City Hall in New York City); and 700 non-resident members (American citizens who reside or do business outside that 50-mile radius) — but practically every one of the members occupies an important position in government, in education, in the press, in the broadcasting industry, in business, in finance, or in some multi-million-dollar tax-exempt foundation.

The Council's principal publication is a quarterly magazine, *Foreign Affairs*, with a circulation of less than 30,000; but it is probably the most influential publication in the world. Key figures in government — from the Secretary of State downward — write articles and announce new governmental policies in *Foreign Affairs*.

The Council's financial statement for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, recorded a total income of \$850,600: \$123,600 of this came from membership dues; \$306,400, from Foundation Grants (Rockefeller, Carnegie, and Ford); \$134,400 from *Foreign Affairs* subscriptions and sales; \$83,600 from "Corporation Service."

"Corporation Service" means money contributions which American business firms make to the Council on Foreign Relations — and what the Council does for these business firms. Here are

the firms listed as contributors to the Council during the 1958-1959 fiscal years:

Aluminum Limited, Inc.  
American Metal Climax, Inc.  
Arabian American Oil Company  
Asiatic Petroleum Corporation  
Bankers Trust Company  
Belgian Securities Corporation  
Bethlehem Steel Company, Inc.  
Brown Brothers, Harriman and Co.  
California Texas Oil Corp.  
Cameron Iron Works, Inc.  
The Chase Manhattan Bank  
Chesebrough-Pond's Inc.  
Chicago Bridge and Iron Co.  
Cities Service Company, Inc.  
Continental Can Company, Inc.  
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Inc.  
Farrell Lines, Inc.  
The First National City Bank of New York  
Ford Motor Company, International Division  
Foster Wheeler Corporation  
Freeport Sulphur Company  
General Motors Overseas Operations  
W. R. Grace and Co.  
Gulf Oil Corporation  
Halliburton Oil Well Cementing Company  
Haskins and Sells  
Hughes Tool Company  
IBM World Trade Corporation  
International General Electric Company  
The International Nickel Company, Inc.  
Irving Trust Company  
The M. W. Kellogg Company  
Kidder, Peabody and Co.  
Carl M. Loeb, Rhoades and Co.  
The Lummus Company  
The Macmillan Company  
Mobil International Oil Co.  
Model, Roland and Stone  
The National Cash Register Co.  
The New York Times  
The Ohio Oil Co. Inc.  
Otis Elevator Company  
Pan American Airways System  
Radio Corporation of America  
The RAND Corporation  
Reed Roller Bit Co.  
J. Henry Schroder Banking Corporation  
San Jacinto Petroleum Corp.  
Sinclair Oil Corporation  
The Singer Manufacturing Company

Sprague Electric Company  
Standard Oil Company of California  
Standard Oil Company (N. J.)  
Standard-Vacuum Oil Company  
Symington Wayne Corporation  
Tennessee Gas Transmission Company  
Texaco, Inc.  
Time, Inc.  
Union Tank Car Company  
United States Lines Company  
United States Steel Corporation  
White, Weld and Co.

According to the Council's Report, the 'Corporation Service' provided the Council with "a convenient channel for business support of important foreign policy research." The \$83,600 was "solicited industry by industry" with efforts directed "toward leading banks, oil companies, and firms which supply the oil companies."

In return for the \$83,600 (which the Council announced as 'gratifying results') the contributing corporations sent their 'Young Business Executives' to Council conducted seminars to hear "serious discussions of foreign policy issues."

In the fall of 1958, the theme of the seminar was "The Conflict of Soviet-American Interests: An appraisal of Selected International Problems." A. Doak Barnett (whom the Council advertised as a 'leading authority on Communist China') opened the Seminar with an analysis of Sino-Soviet policy in East Asia.

Mr. John C. Campbell (The Council's Director of Political Studies) discussed the "situation" in Eastern Europe and its important implications for United States policy. At the third meeting of the seminar, Mr. Edward A. Bayne (of the American Universities Field Staff) "examined" the conflict of Soviet American interests in the Middle East.

At the fourth meeting, Mr. James A. Perkins (Vice President of the Carnegie Corporation of New York) discussed "the probable range of dip-

lomatic consequences stemming from the incorporation into the American and Soviet armories of new weapons systems, and their effects on some of the most important strategic interests of the United States."

At the final session, Mr. Paul H. Nitze (formerly of the State Department's Policy Planning Staff, and later president of the Foreign Service Educational Foundation) spoke on "possibilities of fruitful negotiations between the United States and the Sino-Soviet bloc in the foreseeable future."

The Council's appointed Chairman of the seminar for 'young business executives' was Mr. Shepard Stone, Director of the International Affairs Program of the Ford Foundation'

**I**t should be evident that sixty-two leading corporations paid over \$83,000 for the privilege of having their young executives attend a series of lectures designed to brainwash them into approving internationalism and Soviet-American co-existence as 'good business.'

Another seminar, held in the Spring of 1959, was devoted to "The Changing Climate of American Private Investments Abroad." The International Finance Corporation's interest in promoting private investment abroad; the Federal Government's role in providing incentive to private investment abroad; and the problem of relating pri-

vate enterprise to the government's foreign economic aid program were subjects discussed.

The Council's 1958-1959 'Corporation Service' was by no means confined exclusively to the enlightenment and brain-washing of young business executive. The *coup d'état* was saved for Chairmen of the Board and Presidents of the participating companies, who were honored, by the Council, with a dinner on May 4, 1959. Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, spoke to the distinguished group confidentially and "off the record" on some of the most critical problems of United States Foreign Policy.

## Next Week

**O**ne cannot fully comprehend the vast influence of the Council on Foreign Relations without some understanding of the interlocking connection which the Council has with many other tax-exempt organizations also dedicated to the ideal of pushing America into a one-world socialist system.

Next week, we shall discuss, among other things, some of these connections—with such outfits as the Foreign Policy Association, the Business Advisory Council, and—indirectly—the National Council of Churches.

\* \* \* \* \*

## WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Reared in Texas, he attended SMU in Dallas, taking BA and MA degrees from that university in 1938 and 1940.

In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of American Civilization.

In 1942, he took leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard.

He served as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

After nine and a half years in the FBI, Smoot resigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. As the radio and television commentator for Facts Forum, Smoot, for almost four years spoke to a national audience giving both sides of great controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his own independent program, in order to give only one side—the side that uses fundamental American principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues.

If you believe that Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for those who want to think and talk and write on the side of freedom, you can help immensely by subscribing, and encouraging others to subscribe, to *The Dan Smoot Report*.